476
534 first beaten to make it pliable. The helpers then tied on the tow line
[483] and jerked it along the path with cries of "oya hip!" pulling on the "hip". The workers often hissed as they worked. Several sticks were cut and used as bars to pry the log over roots, etc. If it were running on the side hill, stakes would be stuck up to keep it from rolling down sideways. Yat, Pwisambi, and Wer did the most work. The job took about three hours from
[262] when it was finished; the workers were paid with boiled sago and roast
[465] pig which Yat's wife had prepared.

342 February 14, 1937. Yesterday afternoon Marok set up the centre post for
335 an extension of his house. He used the same method to move the post as
[483] with a garamut (gong) except that when level ground was reached, the post was carried on the workers' shoulders. Yat, Kar, Mar , Mas, and Owiyap helped. Kar was slightly annoyed at the lack of manpower in the sib.

The post was for an extension in his new house. The hole for it had been partly dug already, having been carefully put in line with the ridge-pole by extending a bamboo and sticking another upright against it.
[804] The butt of the pole was shaved down a bit so that its diameter did not vary for the distance it was to be underground, and its diameter was measured by wrapping a bamboo splint around it and breaking it at the point of overlap. The hole was widened with this as measure to allow ample space for the pole. Meanwhile Kar was making the kwats mbonka (the joint between post and ridge-pole). To do this the required length of the post was determined by marking on a bamboo the distance between the bottom of the hole and the extension pole. This was marked off on the post, and it was nicked to mark it. It was then cut with an axe-shaped wedge. The faces of the wedge were then concaved with an adze to make a cradle for the ridge pole. This is to keep the wind from blowing it off.

2: Whiting E-5 (1936-1937) 1970 OJ13 Kwoma OJ13
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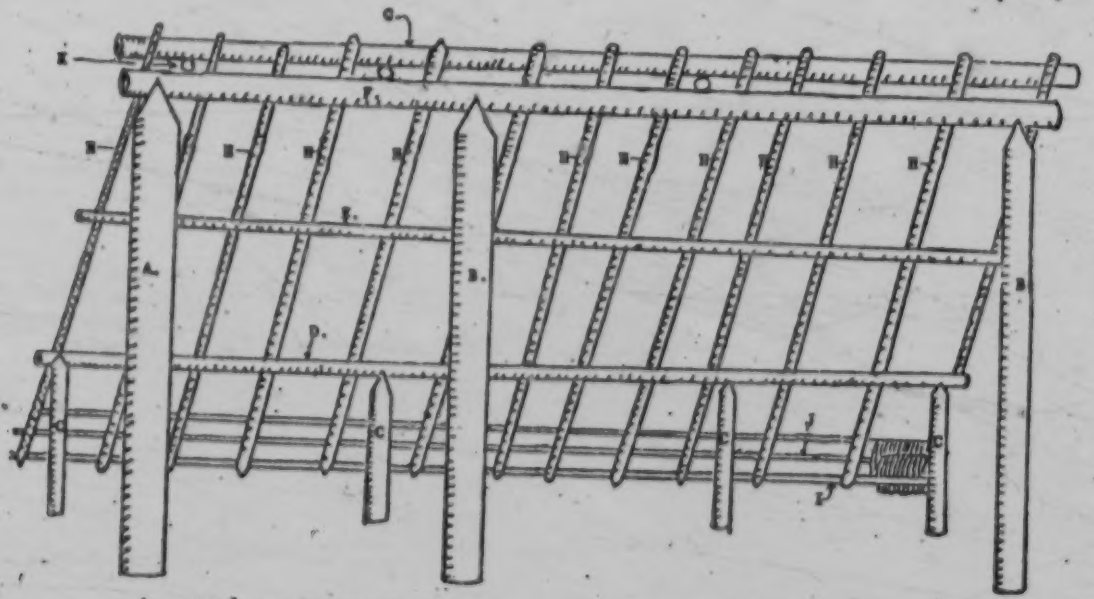
Key to House Construction --Center posts and roof



A. sumarɨ -- main central post
B. mɔ̃ndɨ kwatɨ--subsidiary central posts
C. taɨ̃ fayɨ-- side posts
D. akɨ fayɨ--plate
E. akɨ jirɨ--stringer
F. akɨ towɨ--ridgepole
G. yi towɨ-- binder
H. yɨ yemi--rafters
I. suku nyungeyɨ--bamboo runners attached to hold ends of shingles
J. aka ngɔ̃yɨ-- runners to hold shingles
K. akɨ warunkɨ-- cross trees between ridgepole and binder to hold cap.

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[804]

Posts are measured and cut and moved to the building site. To measure the correct length a bamboo is marked by lashing a chip at the desired spot. The diameter of a post is measured by wrapping a bamboo splint around the post and breaking the splint at the point of overlap. The measure is used as a guide in digging the hole. The posts are also measured as they are set to insure a level ridgepole.

The figure on the preceding page shows the frame of a house, the center posts and half of the roof, and gives definitions for the labels. Following is the procedure used in construction the frame and house.

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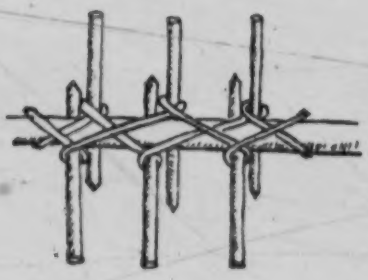
1. Two nǫ̃ndí kwatí (b) (subsidiary central posts) are first set. The central posts (nǫ̃ndí kwat) stand at each end of the enclosed part of the house.
2. Tafí tompí (c) (side posts) are set.
3. Akí favi (d) (plate) set.
4. A staging of log lashed from the tafí tompí (c) (side posts) to the akí favi (d) (plate) and lengthwise logs lashed on this. (For the house tamberan, a very elaborate staging is built-- subsidiary rafters are lashed to a temporary ridgepole up two-thirds way to the nǫ̃ndí kwatí (b) (subsidiary central posts).)
5. Akí towí (f) (ridgepole) lifted up and lashed. The main ridgepole extends only over the main room (akawí). The smaller ridgepole extension (yí tow) extends over the porch.
6. Yawmí (h) (rafters) set and attached. Those on the porch end of the house are slanted forward toward the peak. (See figure below)

342
335 Method for fitting rafters to ridgepole

[284]



Kwas nje, a room in which carved wooden images (sungilwas) are stored is made of cross rafters bound to the porch rafters. The room extends from the partition at the central post about 8 feet out, has a palm spathe floor and partition of uprights laced with maratta leaves. The outside cross beam is supported by split liana cord to the yi tow (ridgepole extension). The room is open on the end facing into the house.

7. Aké jirí (e) (stringer) set and attached.

8. Aké warunkv (k)(cross trees between ridgepole and binder to hold cap) fastened.

9. Yi towé (g) (binder) attached.

10. Roofing. Palm spathes (ndofé) are most commonly used for roofing. Ndofokv fiju is preferred but less common and usually used for house tamberans

342 The leaves (4) are stacked one on top of another, butts and points alternating direction, folded in the middle over the palm spathe slat so that the new bundle slightly overlaps the previous bundle. The leaves are sewn with an

[412] [283] overhand back stitch-- the needle a sharpened hollow stick, the thread split liana. The slat to which the bundles are attached is made from a split areca palm trunk, about five feet long and one half inch square.

342 192 [284] kongvi yilu are slats fastened to the rafters with a figure eight lashing. The bundles are arranged but not sewn as above. They are left to flap. This is the most usual method of roofing for dwellings.

11. Process repeated for akí ma (porch extension).

12. Porch cap constructed.

342 335 192 The partition of the inner room is made by setting uprights (either round or split, akíwoyí ma, in the ground and lashing them to akí fayí (d) (plates) on the sides of the house and to a cross beam, kwas niama, which also serves as an inside floor joyce for the kwas nie (see 6 above). These partitioning uprights are spaced about 4 inches apart and lashed with split liana cord (fokw) on the outside. On the inside the partitions are lashed with sago spathes (mbi) which are overlapped and lashed to the uprights with split liana cord.

A door (momporirí) is made by a space left in the center of the partition, approximately 3 feet wide and 4 feet high. The door is encased by round sticks alternately parallel and upright to the ground and lashed with split liana cord.

342 353 352 Other finishing involves setting triangular shelves into corners here and there for storing pots. These shelves are about 3 feet from the ground. Under the kwas nie room floor, a couple of cross pieces are suspended from that floor joyce for storing spears, etc. The back porch is usually left unfinished.

342 [351] [352] Houses are usually built on flat ground and therefore a floor is not necessary. Sometimes coconut palm trunks are opened and flattened which serve as flooring. These would be found in houses raised above the ground, those that are built out of a hill, and some houses built on level ground.

The shingles are of sago fronds, attached to gross grids of split bamboo and lashed to the posts.